

LICKING VALLEY COURIER.

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HOME COURSE IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

FIFTEENTH ARTICLE. THE PROPAGATION OF PLANTS.

By L. C. CORBETT, Horticulturist, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

In addition to using the natural means of reproduction of plants by seeds, bulbs, etc., man has developed several artificial ways, of which the principal are cuttings, layering, grafting and budding.

A cutting is a detached portion of a plant inserted in soil or in water for the purpose of producing a new plant. This method of propagation is considered most important. The most common form of hardwood cuttings consists of a straight portion of a shoot or cane nearly uniform in size throughout and containing two or more buds. At the lower end it is usually cut off just below a bud, because roots develop most readily from the joints. At the top it is usually cut off some distance above the highest bud. A heel cutting consists of the lower portion of a branch, containing two or more buds, cut off in such a manner as to carry with it a small portion of that branch forming the so called "heel." A mallet cutting is produced by severing the parent branch above and below a shoot, so as to leave a section of it on the base of the cutting. The principal advantage

are now multiplied by grafting or budding. A scion is a portion cut from a plant to be inserted upon another (or the same) plant, with the intention that it shall grow. Except for herbaceous grafting the wood for scions should be taken while in a dormant or resting condition. The time usually considered best is after the leaves have fallen, but before severe freezing begins. The scions are tied in bunches and buried in moist sand, where they will not freeze and yet will be kept cold enough to prevent growth. Good results often follow cutting scions in the spring just before or at the time the grafting is to be done. If cleft grafting is the style to be employed this practice frequently gives good results, but spring cutting of scions for whip grafting is not desirable.

The stock is the plant or part of a plant upon which or into which the bud or scion is inserted. For best results in grafting it is essential that the stock be in an active condition.

Cleft grafting is particularly adapted to large trees when for any reason it becomes necessary to change the variety. Branches too large to be worked by other methods can be cleft grafted. A branch one or one and one-half inches in diameter is severed with a saw. Care should be taken that the bark be not loosened from any portion of the stub. Split the exposed end with a broad thin chisel or grafting tool. Then with a wedge or the wedge shaped prong at the end of the grafting tool spread the cleft so that the scions may be inserted.

The scion should consist of a portion of the previous season's growth and should be long enough to have two or three buds. The lower end of the scion which is to be inserted into the cleft should be cut into the shape of a wedge, having the outer edge thicker than the other. In general it is a good plan to cut the scion so that the lowest bud will come just at the top of this wedge, so that it will be near the top of the stock. To make this contact of the growing portions doubly certain the scion is often set at a slight angle with the stock into which it is inserted.

After the scions have been set the operation of cleft grafting is completed by covering all cut surfaces with a layer of grafting wax.

Whip grafting is almost universally used in root grafting. It has the advantage of being well adapted to small plants only one or two years of age, and it can be done indoors during the comparative leisure of winter.

The graft is made by cutting the stock off diagonally—one long smooth cut with a sharp knife, leaving about three-fourths of an inch of cut surface. Place the knife about one-third of the distance from the end of the cut surface at right angles to the cut and split the stock in the direction of its long axis. Cut the lower end of the scion in like manner, and when the two parts are forced together, the cut surfaces will fit neatly together, and one will nearly cover the other if scion and stock are of the same size. A difference may be disregarded unless it be too great. After the scion and stock have been locked together they should be wrapped with five or six turns of waxed cotton to hold the parts firmly together. It is in root grafting that the whip graft finds its distinctive field.

The roots are dug and the scions are cut in the fall and stored. The work of grafting may be done during the winter months. When the operation has been performed the grafts are packed away in moss, sawdust or sand in a cool cellar to remain until spring.

In ordinary propagation by means of whip grafts the scion is cut with about three buds, and the stock is nearly as long as the scion. The graft is so planted as to bring the union of stock and scion not very far below the surface of the ground. But where the trees are required to be especially hardy in order to stand severe winters and the roots used are not known to be so hardy as the plants from which the scions have been cut a different plan is adopted. The scions are cut much longer, and the roots may be cut shorter, and the graft is planted so deep as to cause roots to issue from the lower end of the scion. When taken up to be set in the orchard the original root may be removed entirely.

Budding is one of the most economical forms of artificial reproduction, and each year witnesses its more general use.

The operation of budding is simple and can be done with great speed by expert budders. The work has usually to be done in July, August or early September. The bud should be taken from wood of the present season's growth. Since the work of budding is done during the season of active growth the bud sticks are prepared so that the petiole or stem of each leaf is left attached to serve as a handle to aid in pushing the bud home when inserting it beneath the bark of the stock. This is what is usually called a shield bud and is cut so that a small portion of the woody tissue of the stock is removed with the bud.

In planting, the cuttings should be exposed to light and air as little as possible. After being planted the cutting should develop roots and put forth leaves, and by the next fall or spring it should be ready to put out.

Herbaceous or soft wood cuttings are exemplified in the "slips" used to increase the numbers of house plants. This method of propagation can be employed in the winter time under glass. Herbaceous cuttings may be made from the leaf or stem.

Leaf cuttings are commonly employed in multiplying plants having thick, fleshy leaves containing a large quantity of plant food either in the body of the leaf or its larger ribs. As a general rule, in preparing slips the leaf area should be reduced to a minimum in order to lessen evaporation.

Usually an inch of broken stone or coarse gravel overlaid with one and one-half to three inches of sand will be found ample for all soft wood cuttings.

Short cuttings of the roots may be used in the propagation of many plants, especially those which show a natural tendency to sucker.

A layer is a branch so placed in contact with the earth as to induce it to throw out roots and shoots. Layering frequently proves a satisfactory method with woody plants which do not readily take root from cuttings.

All the common pomaceous fruits, the stone fruits and the citrus fruits

Prof. C. E. Clark



Candidate for School Superintendent

TO THE VOTERS OF MORGAN COUNTY, GREETINGS:

It is now only about three weeks until the time for selecting the nominees for the various offices. As is generally known I am an aspirant for the office of Superintendent of the Public Schools. It may not be possible for me to see every voter in the county personally; therefore I take this means of reaching you.

Every man who is running for office ought to have some idea of how he intends to serve the people and the people have a right to know how they are to be served. The office of County Superintendent of Schools is different from the other county offices. Qualification and character are essential qualities in any good officer; but these characteristics should be jealously guarded when the welfare of about 6,000 children are at stake. A County Superintendent should be elected just as a teacher is selected. All the applicants should be considered and then the one selected who is best qualified to fill the position. Dear Voter, my application for the position of Superintendent of Schools is now before you. For the past year it has been before you. Have you invest'g' tel my fitness for the place? I am not asking you to vote for me because my great grandfather preached the funeral of your great grandmother, or because your grandfather's uncle and my grandmother's half-brother were brother and sister's children. I am not asking your vote because I possess the qualification of friendliness and the ability to give an automatic handshake. I am not asking for your support because I can warm the remotest recesses of your heart with that bewitching influence of a politician's smile.

I do, however, earnestly solicit your support based solely upon my own qualifications which is summed up in High School and College training coupled with eleven years' experience as a teacher.

Here are some of the things for which I stand:

First, I am in favor of organizing Boys' Corn Clubs over the county and thereby encourage them to use the most scientific methods of farming and stimulate their interest in agriculture. Second, I am in favor of holding annually a School Fair in which each rural district may be represented. In my opinion no other one thing would tend to

arouse interest in a school district to the same degree as would this school fair. It should be held at different places on different years and without any expense whatever to the county. I am an aspirant for the office of Superintendent of the Public Schools. It may not be possible for me to see every voter in the county personally; therefore I take this means of reaching you.

Third, I am in favor of the direct supervision of the schools by the Superintendent as far as the same is possible. There is no reason why a Superintendent should lie supinely under the shade of some tree or sit comfortably on some cushioned seat when he is paid to work. While the schools are in session he should not cease visiting them and giving the teachers the benefit of his experience. To superintend the schools means to have the charge and direction of them.

Lastly, As to granting certificates, I would consider morality a qualification. No young man should be granted a certificate, or be allowed to hold one, if he is in the habit of becoming intoxicated or is otherwise guilty of immoral conduct. Also, I favor a just and impartial granting of certificates. If nominated and elected I expect to serve those who are now opposing me and those who are supporting me in the same just way. Merit shall be my standard; not what have you done for me or what can you do for me.

Fellow citizens of the good old county of Morgan, if you do not know of me I invite the most careful inquiry. I am not ashamed of my record as a teacher in our county. I have spent hard earned money and precious time to qualify myself for the office I now seek. Will you give me a chance? Your support in the August primary will be appreciated.

Yours for better schools,

C. E. CLARK.

Dies of Rheumatism.

Tom Caskey, known as Jesse's Tom, died at his home on Montgomery's branch, three miles northeast of town, Friday the 4, of chronic rheumatism. He had been a sufferer for a long time and his death had been daily expected for several weeks.

The one objection to budding is that it causes an unsightly crook in the body of the tree unless the tree is planted deep in the orchard.

The other objection to budding is

GRASSY CREEK.

Mr. Editor:—By your permission I will answer in as brief a manner as possible as I can in justice to myself, a premeditated, undermining, infamous, libelous, slanderous article over the signature of W. G. Short, in your issue of the 26th ult., in which he brands me with being everything but a gentleman and an honest man. The lowest down character in the country has never had such a volley of vile epithets and base appellations heaped upon him as Fair Play has had by Mr. Short. Short is his proper name. He is short in the fullest sense of the term—especially in principle. There is a company of them, and every one that howled was hit. Short was the only one that had the courage to sign it. The author of the dirty screed kept behind the curtain cowards will, and made a cat's paw of Mr. Short to do their dirty work. A straight look at Mr. Short in daylight is all the proof necessary to prove that he never dictated it. I have no ill will against Mr. Short or the other conspirators.

Shakespeare said, take my purse and you sake trash but make my good name and you take all I have. I have lived here 64 years and my record is an open book.

Mr. Short and all these buffoons that dictated and wrote that artificer can't slander Fair Play. Short says that he gave his facts and figures that he gave are as true as Fair Play's bible. Let's see: Sections 161 and 235, Kentucky Statutes, says: "No officer's salary shall be changed after his election or during his term of office. Did they change that?

He also states that the law requires each county to have a treasurer. It does not. The best lawyers in the country say that it is in the discretion of the Fiscal Court. The law does not say that they shall decide to have a treasurer, but having decided to have one, the Fiscal Court shall appoint. Section 938, Kentucky Statutes, says: "The Fiscal Court, when they deem it necessary in their discretion shall appoint a treasurer," etc.

So you see they violated the law twice with the statute under their nose and covered it up under a falsehood. The Court took a straw bond of \$10,000,00, which is less than one half the amount required by law, and Mr. Short voted for it. Another violation of law.

Yet Mr. Short says that what he has stated is as true as Fair Play's bible. If my bible was as full of falsehoods as that article I would burn it and bury the ashes. Fair Play's bible says that all lies shall have their part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone.

Yes, that hell that Fair Play preaches so much about is a reality, as ye slanders will realize some day. Mr. Short, in his slanderous article, says that Fair Play would have men pledge themselves to violate the law, or perjure themselves before he would vote for them. No use to take a pledge, when men do these things of their own volition, as I have shown in this article.

How does Mr. Short know that Fair Play is a wolf in sheep's clothing, or that he wants men to perjure themselves? How does he know that he is a false and defaming prophet? The devil in his prime, never belched forth a more palpable falsehood.

Yes, it would be better to take Fair Play out of the world, as he is prepared to die than to take a lot of wicked wretches to perdition.

Mr. Mathis has no record by which to prove to Fair Play that it is better to have a road engineer, and a treasurer, and pay them a salary, instead of the old way. Although this company of slanders say they are saving hundreds of dollars to pay on the bridges. If we had the \$900 that the Fiscal Court virtually confiscated and gave to those salary grabbers, we could about complete our bridges. Every county in the State had elected the right kind of county judges and county attorneys for the last twenty years we would have had good roads without an engineer. Sorry officers brought about it.

There is quite a lot of things that a blacksmith can't beat into my head with a sledge, and one thing especially, and that is that an officer is the pure stuff that will refuse to perform the duties of his office unless the county pays him \$300 more than the salary for which he agreed to work.

Just such men as these are the kind of characters that are spewing their venom on one that helped to elevate them. I don't know how hard my head is, but I am sure that it is better to have a hard head and a soft heart than to have a soft head and a hard heart like Mr. Short and the other conspirators. Mr. Short belches out a challenge for me to disprove what he said. Don't have to disprove it. It was a falsehood when it was born. 1000 gallons of falsehood boiled down don't make a spoonful of truth. I challenge Mr. Short and all his cohorts to prove a single utterance that they made against my reputation. The devil from the bottomless pit would blush to perpetrate such a slander. Christ may use the gospel sledge on such hearts for years without any good effect.

So far as a clean cut case of religion is concerned will say that Fair Play has a genuine case of old time salvation from which pure and undefiled religion emanates and I am glad that Mr. Short or his allies are not the judge that tries my case. It is not the judge that tries my case. If they had to try me they would sentence me sure and they would want \$300 extra for trying the case.

Our officials have made a great ado over the little tail end of their record being made public, but suppose the whole record was exposed for the last ten years! Some fellows would hide out.

I have been advised by some of my

friends to institute a suit against Mr. Short but I am not hurt in the least. The other fellow is the hurt party. All that he and his crew can say about me is no more than a goat on a buffalo's horn. But in that great day of accounts, when the trumpet shall sound to summon the wicked to the Judgment, only to hear the denunciation—depart. The time for slandering people will be at an end, and the slanderer will be doomed forever to eternal perdition.

May the good Lord have mercy on Mr. Short and his associates in this perpetrated slander and prepare them to escape that awful hell that Fair Play's bible pictures.

I can forgive them all. They are to be pitied. (Adv.)

FAIR PLAY.

Local and Personal.

HUMAN RECIPE



To a bright young face, a gown most
By lace,
Bare shoulders and a curl quite
tame,
Add a shy little air, an aigrette
for her hair—
And behold this debutante sweet.

Vote for "Uncle" Sam Goodwin for As-
sessor. (Adv.)

Willie Elam, of Index, was here Saturday
on business.

Rolla Cecil, of Grassy Creek, was visit-
ing in town Sunday.

Cortes Stacy, of Cannel City, was visit-
ing in town last week.

S. S. Cassity, of Morehead, was in town
Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. A. W. Smith, who has had malarial
fever, is reported improving.

J. T. Lewis, of Lizzie, paid us a pleasant
visit while in town last week.

Mrs. Hattie Moore returned last week
from a visit to Mossy Bottom, Pikeville
and Huntington, W. Va.

Dennie Nickell, of Neola, visited in town
Friday night, and visited the Courier crew
before going away Saturday.

County Superintendent T. N. Barker has
been sick for several days but we are glad
to note that he is improving.

Mrs. Myrtle Keyser and Charley Keyser,
Jr., of Mossy Bottoms, are visiting the for-
mer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cole.

For County Assessor, S. D. Goodwin, of
Ezel. Give him the nomination and feel
good over it the rest of your days. (Adv.)

Miss Fleta Hovermale is very sick and
while the doctor is not yet able to deter-
mine it is feared that she has fever in some
form.

The ballot printing, a rush of job work,
sickness, and being short-handed caused us
to leave out some correspondence and oth-
er matter this week.

John Patrick, of Grassy Creek, was here
Sunday making him self agreeable with the
boys. John will have some advertising appear
in the Courier soon.

S. D. Goodwin was an old Confederate
soldier. He wants the support of all his
old comrades and their sympathizers. His
deserves it—give it to him. (Adv.)

The quarterly meeting of the M. E.
church, South, will be held at Goodwin's
Chapel next Saturday and Sunday, Rev.
C. F. Oney conducting. Everybody invit-
ed.

"Uncle" Sam Goodwin is the only candi-
date in the field who has published the
names of his deputies. He is dealing
square with the people. Give him your
support. (Adv.)

Fro' C. E. Clark had the mis'ortune to
fall at the Commercial Inn one day last
week and strike his side against the corner
of a door step, sustaining a painful but not
serious injury.

Sam Metzger, of Salyersville, represent-
ing the well known dry goods firm of
Watts, Kitter & Co., of Huntington, W.
Va., was here last week calling on our
merchants. Sam is an old hand in the dry
goods business and with his experience and
the popularity of his house is sure to make
good in this territory.

LICKING VALLEY COURIER.

Issued Thursday by
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All communications should be addressed to the Editor.

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Liberty, Ky., under the Act of March
3, 1879.

H. G. COTTLE, Editor.

If William Cowper Brann had lived it would be interesting to hear what he would say about the English Suffragettes.

It has been said that no one can tell what a day will bring forth. After August the second there will be a great many who will be able to tell what that day brought forth.

Enoch Grehan, the Lexington Herald's efficient paragrapher, tries to believe he is a married man, but judging from some of his paragraphs we are forced to the conclusion that he is still "looking out."

It ought to take a great deal of hard luck, dry weather and other adverse things to make Morgan county farmers grouchy. If any class of people on earth have had occasion to be thankful for the last two or three years it is the husbandman.

May his prosperity increase and continue.

After all has been written and said, and after a ruthless waste of wind and ink anent the race for United States Senator in Kentucky, it will dawn upon a few benighted politicians that the will of the people and not that of the bosses, is supreme law, and that they had just as well, or better, have given Beckham no opposition.

Recently we heard a representative citizen of this town asking who composed the Board of Public Health. Upon being asked why he wanted to know he said: "There has got to be some cleaning up done or I am going to know the reason why."

We would respectfully ask this gentleman to report to this office when the cleaning up is done. We want to make mention of the fact under big headlines.

An exchange tells of a woman who to correct her three-year-old son for disobedience caught the baby by the arm and slapped it several times below the shoulder blade dislocating three spinal vertebrae. So serious is the injury that little hope is entertained for the child's recovery. The exchange further says that the mother is heartbroken over the child's condition.

Heartbroken, Hell! The idea of a mother who could beat a three-year-old babe until she broke its back in three places having a heart—bah! It's enough to make one's gorge and anger rise at the same time to think of such a woman (if she should be dignified by that sacred term) ever being permitted to become a mother. That any being, created in the image of God, could so maltreat an infant scarcely out of swaddling clothes—an infant much less her own—is beyond the power of finite man to comprehend. That any person under any circumstances would administer corporal punishment of the lightest kind to a child of that age is almost unbelievable. If the little one was disobedient she should have taken him in her arms and petted and kissed him until his refractory mood had passed away.

But the question arises: "can an infant of three summers be disobedient?" Is it sufficiently advanced in understanding to disobey? There is but one remedy for such occurrences as these. Eugenics looms ever brighter on the horizon and God speed the day of its advent and its perfect work.

IN JUSTICE TO THE OTHERS.

We are compelled at this time to make public the name of the only candidate for county office, whose announcement appeared in the COURIER, who, to use a homely expression, "Put one over us." We do this, not be-

cause of the loss of the five dollars, but in justice to all the other candidates who cheerfully paid for their announcements, and because it is one of the policies of the Courier to make public the names of all those who fail to keep faith with us. This announcement was not inserted, without pay, intentionally. We thought the price was forthcoming on the day it was ordered inserted.

The announcement of T. W. Hamilton, of Yocom, candidate for the nomination for Assessor, is now dropped from the list of announcements for the reasons stated above.

"In a hell of fix," reads a headline in the Courier Journal, Kentucky's leading newspaper, with "hell" spelled out in full. The Licking Valley Courier is not nor has been trying to imitate its distinguished contemporary, but the word "hell," and the plain old Anglo-saxon "damn" sometimes occur in its column when special emphasis is desired and thereupon some of the goodly goodies, who if they don't say "damn" live it and act it every day, jump on the editor with all four hoofs at the same time. Who said anything about consistency being a jewel?

The Courier's subscription list has made a substantial net gain within the last two weeks. Ninety five per cent. more names being added than taken from. This is very gratifying, especially when we look over the list of new subscribers and are forced to believe from the personnel, they all being representative citizens, that they will remain permanent members of the Courier Family.

It were better for some men that they had not been born. It were better for the country if a great many men had never been born.

If the women vote for county Superintendents in the August primary the candidates for that office will have to revise their figures.

Some men are so afraid of doing wrong that they overdo the right.

Make the political tricksters live hard.

SCISSORS and PASTE

With an Occasional Curiosity

Comment by the Editor.

Which?

A young Irishman, not long in this country, approached a post-office which had three letters boxes outside. One was labeled "City," another "Domestic" and the third "Foreign." He looked at the three in turn, and then as a puzzled expression crossed his face, he scratched his head and was heard to mutter: "I don't know in which wan to put th' letter. Sure Maggie is a domestick all right, an' she's a furriner, too; but damfino how th' doomed thing can go in both of th' three holes at wance."

—Exchange.

Better Late than Never.

If it is any hotter than the last four days have been, the handsome, and at all times interesting individual, who is inditing these sweat-bedecked lines, is willing to begin now and see what can be done toward mending ways that have so far, challenged the adulteration of the clergy.—Enoch Grehan in Lexington Herald.

Go after 'Em Webb.

Friend, you have a perfect right to send or place your printing where you please, but on our part, if we haven't deserved it, we ought not have it. When no one else could or would stand for the uplifting, the upbuilding of Whitesburg, and Letcher county what was the Eagle doing?

Brother, it is still in the pride and glory of the work, striving to do its best. It almost bled and died to bring something out of chaos, to head the column to progress when there were few to follow. The children, the good people all over the Country at

Advantages of Night Schools

FOR years our large cities have recognized the absolute necessity for night schools, and they have become a part of such systems. The rural districts have been slow to understand the great waste in energy that comes through the lack of education in each and every community. Or course a few counties in the past year or two have developed "moonlight" or night schools, but it is merely a beginning.

Naturally one would suppose that a county which had for its county seat a city the size and importance of Louisville would have seen the tremendous advantage of such schools, but such has not been the case. When it has been suggested some wiseacre has remarked sagely: "It ain't any use. Nobody'll come. If they're too lazy to work they won't come, an' if they're hard at work they'll be too tired at night to come. So there you are."

One day early last spring your correspondent happened to be in the office of the county superintendent at the courthouse at Louisville. While waiting he overheard a rural teacher ask, "If I get a few boys in my neighborhood interested in a night school proposition will you and the board stand by me and furnish light, heat and some new lamps?" Of course the superintendent at once agreed to the proposition, but a farmer who stood by edged a little closer and asked, "Who's goin' to pay for the extra work?"

The teacher flushed for a moment and then managed to stammer, "Why—how—what do you mean?"

"Why," he answered, "you ain't in the school teachin' work for your health, are you? What are you goin' to get for this extra two or three nights?"

"I'm going to get a big price for the work," she answered, with spirit. "The price is to be my own satisfaction that I am doing my full duty by the good

people."

—The Store is the People's Store.

The Store that Gives Satisfaction.

The Store Where Your Dollars Go Farthest.

SPECIAL PREMIUM OFFER.

If you see it in our store it is correct



A Set of Six Beautiful, Sparkling,

Crystal Glass "Banquet Tumblers"

Full table size, Etched with
Your Own Initial and
Wreath, like illustration
above

ABSOLUTELY FREE

These tumblers are not the ordinary kind; they are the finest quality sparkling crystal lead blown glass, fire polished and ring as clear as a bell, and will ornament any table.

This offer is made as a special inducement for you to increase your cash trading with us.

HERE IS THE OFFER

With every \$1.00 worth of goods you buy from us for cash whether bought at one time or at different times, we will give you one of these beautiful Table Glass. Get as many as you like, one tumbler with every \$4.00 you trade. A complete set of these tumblers when your cash purchases amount to \$24.00.

We will continue this offer 12 months to give everybody a chance to get a supply of these beautiful Table Glasses.

Come in and see them and get a punch card. The sooner you begin trading the sooner you will secure the set. Tell it to your friends. We have your initial.

Our Store is the People's Store.

The Store that Gives Satisfaction.

E. Henry & Sons, Index, Ky.

Winchester Bank,

WINCHESTER, KY

Capital and Surplus \$300,000

Deposits over Half Million

Solicits Your Accounts

Correspondence Invited

N. H. WITHERSPOON, PRESIDENT,

W. R. SPEAR, CASHIER.



NIGHT SCHOOL IN LOUISVILLE.

feels that have kept me in one school for ten whole years. Don't you think I owe something to the people who have given me my bread and butter for ten years?"

That conversation made your correspondent vow that he would visit the little schoolhouse before the end of the spring term. He did ride out to the little building that is perched on a steep hillside to keep it out of the Ohio river during flood times. It was a dreary, rainy night. As he neared the trolley station he felt that there would be no one there for work, but he was mistaken. Four boys out of the eighteen enrolled were on hand and ready for business.

Not one of the four had walked less than a mile in the damp night air, and all of them had been at work all day. Yet there they were, smiling and bright and eager, youngsters who during the time they had been in school as little tots had done practically nothing.

When the teacher said, "I am sorry it's a bad night and there are only four present," your correspondent thought:

"Only four present! But if at this moment each and every schoolhouse in the county had just this number at work it would mean that each year 400 would be caught and held and developed into something better and finer than they would be otherwise. If it could be kept up for ten years it would mean that the county would have 4,000 made over citizens. In a few years it would mean a new state. It is most certainly very much worth while."

Teaching Agriculture

[From the Henderson Journal.]

WE notice by the dispatches that agriculture is to be taught in the rural schools of Kentucky—

If—It doesn't interfere too much with the curriculum (the regular course) in the school.

If that's the way they feel about it all right.

But we hereby cast our vote in favor of teaching agriculture in the rural schools.

Especially—

If it DOES interfere with the curriculum in the schools.

If the curriculum of the schools hadn't been interfered with a good many times in the past the world would have been stopped for fifty years.

There have been two separate and distinct schools of thought in the arrangement of the public school curriculum. There has been the faction which seemed determined to cram the juvenile mind full of any old information that was useless, and the less value to the pupil when he stepped out into the world the more of it they tried to cram into him.

It has been done largely under the pretext of fitting the pupil for the college which he never attended. The pupils have answered by quitting school at the close of the grades and leaving a corporal's guard to matriculate.

The other faction in the educational world has struggled to inject into the school course something useful—something that would enable the graduate to battle skillfully and successfully in the world for which he was supposed to be fitting himself.

The practical or utilitarian faction was in a very small minority at the start, but gradually concessions have been wrung from the other side until in the most advanced schools they really teach the pupils something useful.

Let's take a mirror and look ourselves squarely in the face. There is nothing wrong with Kentucky. Yet farm lands are worth here only half what they are worth in other states which can boast no better soil. We could ask for no better soil. Where is a better climate?

THERE IS NOTHING WRONG BUT OURSELVES.

Boys who should be raised on the farm are raised in the towns and then sent out to feed the hungry, remorseless call of the city. One blade of grass grows where two would grow if some one would tell it how. Farmers are a dollar in debt where they would have two in the bank if they and their sons were enabled to understand agriculture as it can now be understood when there is opportunity to learn it.

This theory is twenty-five years ahead of the practice. Why not take a short cut and inject a little theory into the pupils of the country schools in place of miscellaneous and classified useless information, fads and fancies, frills and turbans?

test this fact, you know it and God knows it. How do you feel about it?—Whitesburg Eagle.

The Senate Finance Committee set the date for the first cut in the duty on sugar for March 1, 1914; changed the date for income tax becoming effective, adopted an amendment providing

a stamp tax on all cotton sold for future delivery, and refused to rescind its action in placing an internal revenue tax on brandies used to fortify sweet wines.

USE THE COLUMNS OF THE COURIER TO TELL THE PEOPLE WHAT YOU HAVE TO SELL.

For dullness resulting from consumption use Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets.

Store Department**Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co., CANNEL CITY, KY.**

Will be pleased to supply merchants with

Flour, Salt, Oil, Mill Feed, etc.

We also handle a complete line of

General Merchandise for the Retail Trade.

Also the best Farm Wagon

to be had, and can make you

close prices.

E. RICE, Manager.**Famous Address**

OF

Col. John T. Hazelrigg

DELIVERED JULY 4, 1776

Many of our older citizens will remember hearing the justly famous Historical Address of the eloquent Colonel Hazelrigg, and because of the historical value of it to Morgan county we have printed and bound it and offer it for sale while they last at 25 cents a copy. The COURIER, West Liberty, Ky.

Apply to

COURIER Office,

West Liberty, Ky.

DR. A. P. GULLETT,

DENTIST,

West Liberty, Ky.

Rooms over D. R. Keeton's.

Short Replies to Dennis.

S. S. Dennis, candidate for County Judge, replying to my article of last week calls me a "salary grabber and grafter," and says I, together with my "secretary" made statement that was false, as per the records. His statement is false itself for the records do not show anything about the motion. He says the records show my statement to be false. Not so. This motion or action, or whatever you please to call it, was not put to record at all, but was done on the floor of the court room verbally. The only way he has to deny my statement is to invite men to go and ask for a record of a motion that was not put to record. He invites you to T.N. Barker. This is the man whose salary he voted to raise, and of course Barker is supposed to be for him, but even Barker will tell you that his salary was raised first and that Dennis voted for it.

He also refers you to H. B. Brown, ex-sheriff. This is the man he made a settlement with, counting the county out of between \$750.00 and \$1000.00. This is the settlement I spoke about last week. I now challenge Dennis to deny this. I want to make an affidavit and give the name of tax payers who know about it who will make affidavits and explain the "record" in this matter. If Dennis wants to open up these things with records and affidavits, let him cut his dog loose. Of course, when Dennis tries to take this money from the tax papers and pay it over to Brown, he will naturally tell it in his favor--if he can do so truthfully.

Why refer the people to Prater, Lewis, and Murphy, these three Republican brethren, leaving out the County Judge, County Attorney, Squire Walters, Squire Blevins, Squire Kennard, myself and other men who were present and know about these affairs?

Remember, men, that I did not say that there was any "record" of Dennis' action on the motion to raise Barker's salary, but I did say he voted for it, which is on record, and when you go in and ask Sebastian to show you the records, have him turn and let you see the Dennis vote on the Barker salary. What do you say, Dennis, about voting for this raise? Do you want to go into this matter accusing me of falsifying, and give me a chance to give the people the truth about it? Then come on. I'm willing for the facts to go to the people and let them say whether it is you or I who is trying to hoodwink and fool the voters, and then after this I am willing to let the people say whether or not you should be injured in your race for County Judge. According to your record, you or the people should, and will be injured by your race, and the people should decide now whether it is to be you or them.

Now, to put this matter to the voting public so that they will know just how these things are, (not only the matter I mentioned last week, but several others which we will then discuss) I challenge you to announce to the public that you will meet me in the court house at West Liberty, Ky., where we can get to the records, some time after the 15th of July, when I can be present, and let us go to the people with all these facts. What do you say? I mean that we will debate this question on the records.

Well, you speak of me being a "salary grabber" and "grafter." I do not know to what you refer unless it is to the fact that we all as a Fiscal Court, allowed ourselves some claims, (and my recollection is that your claim was the biggest one of all) for some road work. Do you remember of getting your part of that "graft," and do you remember that you had to be a "grafter" to get it? And do you remember that we all got indicted for this "grafting," if that is what you call "graft." Say, did you know that under the law you were not then nor now entitled to take the people's money this way? Now, I want to make a bargain with you. I will pay the money I got out of this "graft" back to the people publicly if you will. What do you say? Come on, now, and let us pay it back. If we do

not do it now, when we get to be County Judge the people will be afraid we will do some more "grafting." Come on and let's have a game on top of the table where the people can see. And Judge, Oh, Judge, do you or not remember that you voted for a measure that brought about this "graft" that you talk about, that caused you to be indicted, and do you want Sebastian when he is showing the records--your good record (?) (nit) to show them this vote also? And did not you "engineer" this matter through? I am still a liar am I? Consistency, thou art a jewel!

And do you want to keep this up, and force me to tell the people some more truths? Well, keep it up. The people are entitled to know what they ought to do before they vote. (Adv.)

W. G. SHORT.
(Continued next week)

HUMAN RECIPE



W. G. SHORT.
To a figure spare, a sleepless air,
Troubles and cares not a few,
Add a small, a nightly squall,
And behold this Father of Two.

Let the Good Work Go On.

Further protection to the fish and game of the State will be afforded at the next session of the Legislature if a bill now being drafted by the Kentucky Fish and Game Protective Association is passed by the General Assembly, according to a statement made by J. Quincy Ward at an outing of the association at Bell's Station, Mercer county, Saturday, Mr. Ward, who is the State Game Warden, said the new bill will cover all of the existing laws and in addition contain many new features which have proved of benefit in other States in the protection of fish and game. He said that during the last year the Government had sent to the streams of Kentucky 2,500,000 fish, but that because of so much illegal fishing many of them had been destroyed. During the past year he said, hundreds of seines had been destroyed, and that the campaign had only begun. Protective associations are being organized in every section of the State, he said and that a large majority of the citizens of the various counties were showing much activity in assisting the commission in the work it has undertaken. --Winchester Democrat.

Straw Vote Extended.

By request of several candidates and their friends we have decided to extend our straw vote from July 5 to July 19, at which time it will positively close. No votes received after 6 o'clock P. M. will be counted. The last published vote will be on Thursday, July 24th.

Silent Brook Dies.

Silent Brook, the great sire of trotting horses, and sire of Billy Burke 2:03 1/2, died here Friday at the farm of his owner, E. R. Little. His death was caused by paralysis. He was twenty-four years old and was valued at \$3,500. --Mt Sterling Gazette.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills for rheumatism.

CLUBBING OFFER.

The Courier has made arrangements by which it can furnish you six publications for a little more than the price of one.

Licking Valley Courier, regular price, \$1.00

Farm and Home, " " .50

Southern Poultry Journal, " " .50

The Welcome Guest, " " .25

Gentlewoman, " " .25

Spare Moments, " " .25

Total, " " \$2.75

All of these, one year, for \$1.50

Kodol For indigestion.
Relieves sour stomach,
colic and grippe. Digests what you eat.

A Card.

To the Voters of Morgan county:

Owing to the false report made over the county that I would not be in the race for the nomination for Sheriff, on account of the illness of my wife, I wish to say to the good people of this county that I am in the race to stay. I do not feel that the people of this county will throw me down on account of sickness in my family. I want to assure my friends that whatever private loss I may suffer, not only will my name appear on the ballot in the coming primary, but it is my firm conviction that the people will have a chance to vote for me for Sheriff in November.

Thanking my many friends for their loyalty, and my opponents for their courtesy while I have been unable to get out, I am.

Gratefully yours,

L. A. LYKINS.

\$500

to the woman who sends us the best name for our new Southern Magazine.

Five of the most prominent Women in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia, will be the judges.

This magazine will be a woman's magazine in every sense of the word, containing all the best features of the magazine for women including good fiction and up-to-date household departments, and in addition will give expression to the sentiment that woman deserves and should have a better place in the order of civilization than that now accorded her.

I will furnish inspiration to woman and endeavor to show her the way for a better chance in life.

I will strive to show woman the things she can do--the reforms she can institute in woman's work, in business, in schools and the home, in matters of hygiene and health.

I will constantly give practical advice as to how women may earn a living without sacrificing any of the womanly attributes.

CONDITIONS:

Fifty cents for year's subscription must accompany your suggestions for a name. For further particulars and interesting agents' proposition write.

Womans Publishing Company

Nashville, Tenn.

NOTE--The publishers of this magazine have for twenty years published one of the best known and most successful trade journals in the South--"The Merchant and the Manufacturer."

The LARGEST MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD. Today's Magazine is the largest and best edited magazine published at 50¢ per year. Five cents per copy at all newsdealers. Every lady who appreciates a good magazine should send for a free sample copy and premium catalog. Address, TODAY'S MAGAZINE, Canton, Ohio.

Ohio & Kentucky Ry

TIME TABLE, June 1, 1913

EASTWARD

STATIONS	Daily	Daily ex Sunday
	A. M. Lv	A. M. Lv
Licking River	11 20	7 45
Liberty Road	f	f
Index	11 32	7 57
Malone	11 40	8 03
Wells	f	f
Stacy Fork	f	f
Lewis	f	f
Caney	11 56	8 22
Cannel City	12 00	8 30
Adele	12 35	8 41
Helechawa	12 41	8 47
Lee City	12 47	8 53
Rose Fork	12 54	9 00
Hampton	1 06	9 12
Wilhurst	1 13	9 19
Vancleve	1 19	9 25
Frozen	1 25	9 30
O & K Junction	1 43	9 45
Jackson	1 50	9 50

STATIONS	Daily	Daily ex Sunday
	P. M. Ar	P. M. Ar
Licking River	1 15	7 40
Liberty Road	f	f
Index	1 00	7 29
Malone	12 52	7 22
Wells	f	f
Stacy Fork	f	f
Lewis	f	f
Caney	12 35	7 04
Cannel City	12 30	6 50
Adele	11 55	6 40
Helechawa	11 49	6 34
Lee City	11 43	6 28
Rose Fork	11 36	6 21
Hampton	11 24	6 06
Wilhurst	11 17	5 59
Vancleve	11 12	5 53
Frozen	11 06	5 46
O & K Junction	10 50	5 29
Jackson	10 40	5 20

A. M. Lv	P. M. Ar	A. M. Lv
Daily ex Leaves	Daily ex Sunday	Daily Sunday

In addition to the above, Sunday train will leave Jackson at 5:10 p. m., make connection at O. & K. Junction with L. & E. train No. 2, and run to Licking River, arriving there at 7:23 p. m., and will then return to Cannel City, arriving at 8:10 p. m.

M. L. CONLEY,
Gen'l Manager.

THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP
KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE
CONTAINING HONEY AND TAR

STRAW VOTE

Who is Your Choice for the Various County Offices?

Believing that the COURIER subscription list contains most of the representative, thoughtful and progressive citizens of Morgan county, and further believing that the weight of their opinion will have much to do in determining who will be the nominees of the primary of next August, the COURIER has decided to conduct a "Straw Election" to obtain the consensus of opinion of our subscribers as to whom should be nominated.

The COURIER has no choice between the aspirants for county nominations. It will be absolutely neutral in these races, treating each with absolute fairness. But in common with all good citizens it hopes that the best men will be selected for all the offices.

RULES OF VOTING.

1. The "Straw Election" will be completed July 5, 1913, at which time all the ballots will be counted, and the result published the following week.

2. Any paid-in-advance yearly subscriber, residing in Morgan county, may cast one ballot for each of the offices to be contended for at the next Agust primary.

3. Only one vote will be allowed to each subscriber for each yearly subscription, and no ballot will be counted unless signed by the subscriber; but the signature will be detached by us before putting in the ballot box, and in no event will the name of the person voting or for whom he voted be divulged. It is strictly a secret ballot.

4. Only subscribers living in Morgan county may vote but the paper may be sent to any person anywhere.

5. Ballots may be sent in at any time, and as soon as a sufficient number have been received the status of the vote will be published and each week thereafter the number of votes cast for each candidate will be published.

Ballot to be used by yearly subscribers already paid.

1913.
Editor COURIER,
West Liberty, Ky.

Being a paid-in-advance yearly subscriber to the Courier I desire to vote in your "Straw Election. I cast my ballot as follows:

For State Senator.....

For Representative.....

For County Judge.....

For County Attorney.....

For County Clerk.....

For School Supt.....

For Sheriff.....

For Jailer.....

For Assessor.....

For Surveyor.....

For Coroner.....

Signed.....

Ballot to be used by new subscribers and renewals.

1913.
Editor COURIER,
West Liberty, Ky.

Find inclosed \$1.00 for subscription (or renewal of sub-

scription) to the Courier for one year, and send the paper to

at....., and I vote for:

For State Senator.....

For Representative.....

For County Judge.....

The Dramatic Story of the Onward March That Has Raised Man From the Skulking, Hiding Creature of the Dawn of History to the Mastery of His Earthly Domain.

Extracts From "A New Chapter in an Old Story." Reprinted by Courtesy of the Publishers.

THE ROMANCE OF MODERN ARMS

A Refusal and What Came of It.

TWO men, a smith and his son, both named Eliphabet Remington, in 1816 were working busily one day at their forge in beautiful Ilion gorge when, so tradition says, the son asked his father for money to buy a rifle and meet with a refusal. The request was natural, for the surrounding hills were full of game. The father must have had his own reasons for refusing, but IT MADE REMINGTON ARMS!

Eliphabet junior closed his firm jaws tightly and began collecting scrap iron on his own account. This he wedged skillfully into a gun barrel, walked fifteen miles to Utica, where a gunsmith rifled and finished them. At this time there were no real gun factories in America, although gunsmiths were located in most of the larger towns. All gun barrels were imported from England or Europe.

A Machine to Save His Shoulders.
The broad shoulders of Eliphabet junior must have ached under his load, for his busy brain soon devised machinery with which he could do the rifling for himself. Thus the forge became a complete gun factory, receiving material as scrap iron and turning out finished rifles. Shotguns also were made. Up in the gorge was a ledge of red sandstone. This furnished the first grindstones, which ground down the barrels to proper form by power from the brook. Thus father and son worked away briskly, creating a brand new American industry.

Forcing the Shell,

In 1828, the same year that the elder Remington met his death through accident, the business outgrew the little shop by the brookside—burst its shell like a "seventeen year locust"—and bought a large farm near the Erie canal. There today the great plant stands.

In "A New Chapter in an Old Story" several pages are given to the thrilling story of the part played by the fast growing industry in map changing wars and in the progress of nations the world over.

Ammunition Now Receives Attention.

It takes more than a perfect gun to make good shooting—the ammunition also must be right. So it was only natural that, spurred on by the lessons of the civil war, the country should look for metallic cartridges for the new breech-loading arms. Marcellus Hartley, prominent in the firearms and ammunition business of the period and in later years a guiding spirit in the Remington organization, interested his partners and others in the opportunity, and on Aug. 9, 1867, the Union Metallic Cartridge company was incorporated. In later years combining with the Remington Arms Company. The oak had taken root.

At first the new firm made rim fire cartridges (for the center fire had not been invented), percussion caps and shotguns, but soon dropped the guns to concentrate on ammunition.

The Genius Comes.

Mr. Hartley and his associates by their business sagacity had created the opportunity and were on the lookout for a mechanical genius. He came. His name was Alfred C. Hobbs, superintendent of the Howe Sewing Machine company. After five years Mr. Hobbs brought his great ingenuity solely to the problems of cartridge making.

For twenty years he remained in charge, inventing nearly all the special machinery that made the business so successful. It is difficult to get a permit to visit the Bridgeport factory—the mechanical secrets are so valuable.

Paper Shells Are Made.

In 1857 the company bought from C. D. Wells of Springfield his equipment for making paper shells which were practically all handmade. Soon machines were invented for this work—an important development, because shotguns were rapidly increasing in use. This was due to the fact that as the country became settled and big game grew harder to find sportsmen gave more attention to wing shooting. A supposedly ample stock was made up, and the company advertised that such a shell was on the market. Orders aggregating 10,000,000 fairly flooded the plant, thus showing the power of advertising and the size of the market.

The first U M C shot shells were of brass, but the paper shell followed. At first furnished to be loaded by sportsmen, the factory began supplying them ready loaded in the eighties. Today several hundred millions are turned out each year.

A Glimpse at Ammunition Making.

Doesn't it strike you as remarkable that in an output of something like 4,000,000 per day every cartridge should be perfect.

Such things are not accidental. The secret is IN INSPECTION. Let us see what that means. It means laboratory tests to start with. Here are brought many samples of the body paper, wad paper, metals, waterproofing mixture, fulminate of mercury, sulphur, chlo-

CHAT OVERHEARD AT LOCAL STORE

Two Men Discuss the Present Schoolbook Law.

BOTH AGREE IT IS UNJUST.

To Have the County Authorities Select the Children's Schoolbooks Often Means a Hardship For the Parents and a Loss of Valuable Time to the Pupil.

"Say, Bill, somebody told me the county is to select the children's schoolbooks for next year."

"Yep, that's what the fellers round the courthouse say. It's a new law again."

"No; I reckon they've gone back to the one we had a good while ago. Well, all I can say is I'm mighty sorry."

"Why? Don't you think our folks can select good schoolbooks?"

"Course they can, but that ain't the point I'm drivin' at. Look here, you're leavin' a farm same as I am, ain't you?"

"Yep."

"Well, suppose you buy your boy an' girl a set of books for school next fall, an' then 'bout the Christmas holidays you go over into the Big Bull Skin neighborhood just across the county line."

"By George, I hadn't thought about that side of the question!"

"Course you didn't, 'cause your kids are just little fellers, an' they ain't been to school long. But you wait until I've got a whole raft of 'em, like I've got, an' then you'll understand what a big thing it can be. I remember mighty well one time when I moved from one county into another. The move wasn't more than five miles either, an' the new books I had to buy for my four children cost me \$9."

"That's mighty tough, an' I don't wonder you're kickin' about it."

"If the cost of the books was all of it it wouldn't be so bad. I've got a heap bigger kick comin' than just the cost of the books."

"What is it?"

"What hurts me is that sometimes a child'll lose a lot of valuable time. There's my oldest boy. He's goin' on sixteen, an' he's through the eighth grade an' ready for the high school. He'd been through almost two years of high school work if he hadn't lost time changin' from one school to another."

The man was silent for a moment before he continued sadly: "The boy's big for his age, an' now he's goin' to work because he feels he is too big an' old to go through high school. The changin' round means that my boy won't take a high school education like he planned to. Just the other day I saw in a paper where the average pay for the man who had only gone through the eight grades was almost \$400 less than that of the fellow who had had a high school course. If that's so my boy'll stand to lose almost \$8,000 in hard money in the next twenty years of his life. He'll lose enough through the changes in his school to buy him a first class farm."

The men were silent again for a few moments. At length one spoke up.

"Kinder strange how all of us fellers talk an' plan how things ought to be run at Washington," he said. "We talk of who should be president an' all that. An' we won't take the trouble to try to straighten out a schoolbook law in Kentucky that means money out of our pockets every time we move an' money out of our children's pockets for the rest of their natural lives."

"Say, let's all agree to watch the schools just a little bit, an' let's get busy with our next legislature an' see if us fellers that stand between the plow handles an' feed folks can't have things fixed to suit our pocketbooks an' to make it better for our children."

The New Schoolbook Law.

A strong effort is expected to be made at the next session of the general assembly to amend the schoolbook law, possibly restoring the system of state selection. The present law provides that each county shall choose its own textbooks through a commission composed of a member of the county board, a member of the board of education and a county school principal.

The old contract will expire next year, and as no selections have ever been made by county commissions those in favor of state selections are desirous of securing legislative action restoring it before the county commissions have a chance to act. Under the old state system the county judges, county superintendents and county attorneys voted on the textbooks and a majority ruled. Some form of legislation will be considered by the Kentucky Educational association at its meeting in Louisville, April 30, and probably a draft of the measure favored by a majority will be prepared for submission to the general assembly.

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